

027/3 6,697,864 *butling + colder*

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<u>L7</u>	L6	7	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L1 and ((assign\$ or allocat\$) with gateway with public with address\$)	7	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L1 and ((assign\$ or allocat\$) with gateway with address\$)	109	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(6618757.pn.) and ((assign\$ or allocat\$) with gateway with address\$)	1	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and ((assign\$ or allocat\$) with gateway with address\$)	1	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and (gateway and public and private IP and address\$ and Network\$).ab.	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	709/\$.ccls.	17870	<u>L1</u>

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Generate Collection

L2: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Sep 9, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6618757 B1

TITLE: System and method for dynamic IP address management

Abstract Text (1):

An architecture for dynamic IP address management is disclosed. The architecture includes a gateway (GW) coupled between a private IP network and a public IP network. A dynamic host configuration processor (DHCP) is operatively coupled to the GW. A network address translator (NAT) couples to the GW. Lastly, a processor, operatively coupled to the GW and the DHCP, is provided for dynamically assigning to a private IP network subscriber equipment an external IP address and a corresponding IP address hold time as a function of an application to be performed. Assignment of the external IP address and a corresponding IP address hold time is in response to a) a request for accessing the public IP network by a subscriber equipment of the private IP network to perform the application, or b) a request for accessing the private IP network by an entity of the public IP network. The external IP address is selected from a prescribed number of external IP addresses available to the private IP network.

Current US Original Classification (1):

709/226

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):

709/227

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):

709/229

[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

17/3



US006697864B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Demirtjis et al.

(10) Patent No.: **US 6,697,864 B1**
(45) Date of Patent: **Feb. 24, 2004**

- (54) **LOGIN ARCHITECTURE FOR NETWORK ACCESS THROUGH A CABLE SYSTEM**
- (75) Inventors: **Ann Demirtjis**, Redmond, WA (US);
Mark T. Jeffrey, Wokingham (GB)
- (73) Assignee: **Microsoft Corporation**, Redmond, WA (US)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: **09/420,352**
- (22) Filed: **Oct. 18, 1999**
- (51) Int. Cl.⁷ **G06F 15/16**
- (52) U.S. Cl. **709/229; 709/217**
- (58) Field of Search **709/217, 218, 709/219, 223, 225, 226, 227, 229, 249, 250**

Primary Examiner—Zarni Maung
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Leydig, Voit & Mayer, Ltd.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A login architecture for a computer to access an external network, such as the Internet, through a cable network provides session-based connection to the external computer network. The home computer is first assigned a restricted network address by the cable network. With the restricted network address, the user may access a “walled garden” of the cable network, but cannot access the external computer network. To access the external computer network, a session-based connection, such as a “tunnel” under the Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol, is formed between the home computer and a connection server of the cable network, and the user is authenticated over the session-based connection. A second network address usable for accessing the external network is then assigned to the home computer. The home computer sends network communication packets using the public network address through the session-based connection to the connection provider, which forwards the communication packets to the external computer network. The login architecture may be implemented to provide connection to the external network on a per-user account basis or on a home account basis. In the case whether the external network is the Internet, a selection of Internet service providers (ISPs) for Internet access through the cable network is provided by using multiple connection servers connected to different ISPs.

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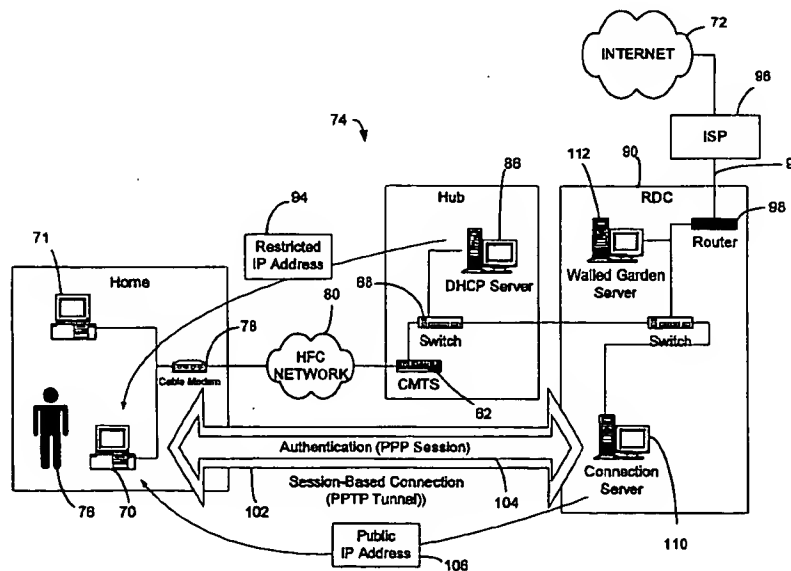
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6,393,484 B1 * 5/2002 Massarani 709/229

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* cited by examiner

23 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



L7/3

Hit List

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 7 of 7 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6885871 B2

L7: Entry 1 of 7

File: USPT

Apr 26, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6885871 B2

TITLE: Method for the addressing of a mobile terminal

Detailed Description Text (16):

The gateway 128 has a microprocessor 129, interface circuits 130 for interfacing with the GSM network 118, interface circuits 131 for interfacing with the Internet network 106, a program memory 132, a memory 151 to register a public Internet address of the gateway 128, a communications means allocation memory 133, and an access control memory 134. The elements 129 to 134 are connected through a bus 135.

Detailed Description Text (33):

At the step 211, the gateway 128 also updates the table 134. Indeed, the means allocation request message comprises an identifier of the set 101. The gateway 128 therefore inserts a line into the table 134, and the public Internet address field of the table 134 will then correspond to the public Internet address of the set 101, and the field 134 will correspond to the port that has been allocated to set up a connection with the terminal 108. The gateway 128 is thus in a position to filter the messages addressed to the terminal 108 and thus avoid undesirable messages. All messages addressed to the gateway 128 by senders not registered in the table 134 are considered here to be undesirable. This is a standard firewall filtering technique. There are other techniques that are not described here.

Detailed Description Text (34):

With these communications means having been allocated, when the terminal 108 sends out a message to the communications gateway, it is sent with the allocated private Internet address. The gateway 128 then retransmits this message to the public Internet. On this public Internet network, this message will be seen as having been sent from the public Internet address allocated by the gateway 128. This is an address translation mechanism.

Detailed Description Text (35):

From the step 211, the operation passes to a step 212 for the transmission of the connection parameters allocated to the server 119. In this step 212, the gateway 128 constitutes a message, for example by using the TCP protocol, whose body comprises the allocated public Internet address, possibly the allocated port or ports and a public identifier of the terminal 108 (namely its IMSI number or its telephone number). The field identifying the sender of this message has the public Internet address which had been allocated as its value. This message is therefore actually sent by the terminal 108 to the server 119 through the Internet.

Detailed Description Text (41):

In the step 213, the set 101 has just received the parameters allocated by the

gateway 128 for setting up a connection with the terminal 108. The set 101 therefore possesses the public Internet address through which it can contact the set 108. The operation then goes to a step 214 for sending a frame by the set 101. In the step 211, the set 101 forms a frame according to the FTP. The destination address of this frame is a public Internet address which had been allocated by the gateway 128. The Internet network will route this frame up the gateway 128. In the step 215, the gateway 128 receives the frame in the FTP format sent out by the set 101.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (9):

709/238

Current US Cross Reference Classification (10):

709/245

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference				Claims	IMC	Draw D
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6772210 B1

L7: Entry 2 of 7

File: USPT

Aug 3, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6772210 B1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for exchanging communications between telephone number based devices in an internet protocol environment

Brief Summary Text (10):

In a typical embodiment of the invention, the first network is a private network, and the second network is a public network. The first telephone number based device has a private address for use in the private network. The gateway allocates a public address or public address/port number pair for the first telephone number based device for use in the public network, and performs address translation on IP communication messages exchanged between the first telephone number based device and the second telephone number based device such that the private address for the telephone number based device is used in the private network and the public address or public address/port number pair for the first telephone number based device is used in the public network.

Detailed Description Text (12):

In any case, upon receiving a request for a (public) network address for the called VoIP device, the gateway 106 creates the appropriate mapping of a private address to a public address or public address/port number, and returns the (public) network address or address/port number pair for the called VoIP device. Specifically, whether the VoIP connection is initiated by the public VoIP device 102 or the private VoIP device 110, the gateway 106 dynamically allocates a public address for the private VoIP device 110, for example, from a pool (list) of available public addresses. If the gateway 106 permits multiple private addresses to be mapped to a single public address, then the gateway 106 may also select a port number (socket) for the private VoIP device 110. The gateway 106 maps the private address of the private VoIP device 110 to the public address or public address/port number pair, for example, in an address mapping database. The gateway 106 returns the (public) network address for the called VoIP device, which is either the dynamically allocated public address or public address/port number pair, if the public VoIP device 102 is the calling VoIP device, or the public address of the public VoIP device 102, if the private VoIP device 110 is the calling VoIP device.

Detailed Description Text (15):

Upon receiving the request 212 from the gatekeeper 112, the gateway 106 dynamically allocates a public address or public address/port number pair for the private VoIP device 110 and creates the appropriate mapping between the private address for the private VoIP device 110 and the corresponding public address or public address/port number pair. The gateway 106 also determines the called VoIP device, and determines the (public) network address or address/port number pair for the called VoIP device, which is either the dynamically allocated public address or public address/port number pair, if the public VoIP device 102 is the calling VoIP device, or the public address of the public VoIP device 102, if the private VoIP device 110 is the calling VoIP device. The gateway 106 then sends a response 213 to the gatekeeper 112 including the (public) network address or address/port number pair for the called VoIP device.

Detailed Description Text (20):

Upon receiving the request 223 from the calling VoIP device (102, 110), the gateway 106 dynamically allocates a public address or public address/port number pair for the private VoIP device 110 and creates the appropriate mapping between the private address for the private VoIP device 110 and the corresponding public address or public address/port number pair. The gateway 106 also determines the called VoIP device, and determines the (public) network address or address/port number pair for the called VoIP device, which is either the dynamically allocated public address or public address/port number pair, if the public VoIP device 102 is the calling VoIP device, or the public address of the public VoIP device 102, if the private VoIP device 110 is the calling VoIP device. The gateway 106 then sends a response 224 to the calling VoIP device (102, 110) including the (public) network address or address/port number pair for the called VoIP device.

Detailed Description Text (30):

When the gateway 106 receives a request for a (public) network address for a called VoIP device as part of the VoIP connection establishment procedure, the translator 706 dynamically allocates a public address for the private VoIP device 110 from the address pool 704. If the translator 706 permits multiple private addresses to be mapped to a single public address, then the translator 706 may also select a port number (socket) for the private VoIP device 110. The translator 706 installs an address translation entry in the address mapping database 708 that maps the private address of the private VoIP device 110 to the public address or public address/port number pair. The translator 706 returns the (public) network address for the called VoIP device, which is either the dynamically allocated public address or public address/port number pair, if the public VoIP device 102 is the calling VoIP device, or the public address of the public VoIP device 102, if the private VoIP device 110 is the calling VoIP device.

Current US Original Classification (1):709/226Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):709/227Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):709/229Current US Cross Reference Classification (6):709/245Current US Cross Reference Classification (7):709/249

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWIC	Draw D.
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6697864 B1

L7: Entry 3 of 7

File: USPT

Feb 24, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6697864 B1

TITLE: Login architecture for network access through a cable system

Detailed Description Text (25):

An embodiment that operates in the home account mode is illustrated in FIG. 6. In this embodiment, only one account is required for all the users in the home LAN. This account is set on the gateway machine 136, and the account's login information (e.g., the user name and password) applies to the gateway computer and represents all the users in the home. The gateway computer 136 is assigned a restricted IP address by the DHCP server 86 in the cable network. When a user 76 in the home wants to access the Internet 72, the gateway computer 136 auto-dials a PPTP tunnel 160 from the gateway computer to the PPTP server 136 in the RDC 90. The login information, such as the user name and password stored on the gateway computer, is then used for authentication. After the gateway computer 136 is authenticated, a public IP address is allocated to the gateway computer. All the users and the computers in the home LAN 138 can then access the Internet through the PPTP tunnel 160 established between the gateway computer 136 and the connection server 110 of the RDC 90. The source IP address of any traffic sent by a computer in the home LAN through the tunnel is translated by the gateway computer to the public IP address and the traffic is sent through the PPTP tunnel to the connection server. The protocol stack for this home-account mode is illustrated in FIG. 7.

Current US Original Classification (1):

709/229

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):

709/217

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWIC	Draw D.
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6684242 B1

L7: Entry 4 of 7

File: USPT

Jan 27, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6684242 B1

TITLE: Customer self-help toolkit

Detailed Description Text (16):

The first task of a user 102 wishing to access through the self service gateway 100 is to login. Login can take on one of three forms, public, private, and new users. In FIG. 3, each login starts by examining the Internet Protocol (IP) address supplied by the user when accessing the self service gateway 100, as shown by decision block 300. If the IP address is in the range of IP addresses allocated to the MSO, then the user 102 is on one of the MSO's private networks. If the IP

address of the user 102 is not within the range allocated to the MSO, then user 102 is accessing the self service gateway 100 through a public network not controlled by the MSO. For private network users, the customer interface program 112, or employee interface program 142 (hereafter referred to as a user interface program) obtains the user's medium access control address from the provisioning system, as shown in block 302. This information will be used later in the function. Web server program 114 provides the user 102 with an existing/new user selection HTML page, as shown in block 304. The user's declaration as a new or existing user is acted upon, as shown in decision block 306. Existing private network users and public network users are provided a login HTML page, as shown in block 308. New users are provided with a self-service activation HTML page, as shown in block 310.

Current US Original Classification (1):

709/222

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KBAC	Draw D
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6631416 B2

L7: Entry 5 of 7

File: USPT

Oct 7, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6631416 B2

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Methods and systems for enabling a tunnel between two computers on a network

Detailed Description Text (250):

The controller module 614 may then authenticate the control path request 10940 by verifying the MD5 signature and send a control path acknowledgement 10962 to the gateway 650. The control path acknowledgement 10962 may include: the virtual IP address of the controller module 614; the shared secret of the gateway 650; the public key for the network operations center 610; version information of the program code currently assigned to the gateway 650; and a new signature using a new nonce.

Current US Original Classification (1):

709/227

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):

709/217

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):

709/238

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):

709/249

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KBAC	Draw D
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6618757 B1

L7: Entry 6 of 7

File: USPT

Sep 9, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6618757 B1

TITLE: System and method for dynamic IP address management

Detailed Description Text (2):

According to the present embodiments, a prescribed system unit of the private network, for example, the gateway (GW) or the dynamic host configuration processor (DHCP), manages the assignment of public IP addresses external to a private network.

Current US Original Classification (1):709/226Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):709/227Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):709/229

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Draw D.
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6016318 A

L7: Entry 7 of 7

File: USPT

Jan 18, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6016318 A

TITLE: Virtual private network system over public mobile data network and virtual LAN

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):709/249

CLAIMS:

4. The system as set forth in claim 1, wherein, when a call received from said internet is addressed using an IP address to said mobile data terminal, said router notifies all devices currently communicatively connected to said virtual LAN of said call, so that said mobile data terminal is capable of answering said call based on said notification if said mobile data terminal is currently communicatively coupled to said virtual LAN, and

wherein, when said mobile data terminal is not currently communicatively connected to said virtual LAN, but is currently communicatively connected to said one of said mobile data subscriber processing units of said public mobile data network, said virtual private network gateway receives said notification and determines, based on current location information stored in said memory of said virtual private gateway network and based on information included with said notification, that said call is to be routed to said public mobile data network where said mobile data terminal is currently located, and said virtual private gateway network converts said IP address of said call to said network address that has been assigned to said one of said mobile data subscriber processing units that is currently communicatively connected to said mobile data terminal.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference				Claims	KWIC	Draw D
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 memory)

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 Search History

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<u>L7</u>	L6	7	<u>L7</u>
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<u>L5</u>	L1 and ((assign\$ or allocat\$) with gateway with address\$)	109	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(6618757.pn.) and ((assign\$ or allocat\$) with gateway with address\$)	1	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and ((assign\$ or allocat\$) with gateway with address\$)	1	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and (gateway and public and private IP and address\$ and Network\$).ab.	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	709/\$.ccls.	17870	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Shapiro

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US005991810A

United States Patent [19]

Shapiro et al.

[11] Patent Number: 5,991,810

[45] Date of Patent: Nov. 23, 1999

[54] USER NAME AUTHENTICATION FOR GATEWAY CLIENTS ACCESSING A PROXY CACHE SERVER

5,826,014 10/1998 Coley et al. 713/201
5,884,025 3/1999 Baehr et al. 713/201

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[75] Inventors: Mark L. Shapiro, Los Altos; Anand Subramaniam, San Jose; Muthukumar Muthumavadi, Santa Clara, all of Calif.

<http://www.zdjournal.com/inw/news/nds.htm>, Jul. 15, 1996.

Primary Examiner—Dung C. Dinh
Assistant Examiner—Quoc-Khanh Le

[73] Assignee: Novell, Inc., Provo, Utah

[57] ABSTRACT

[21] Appl. No.: 08/905,150

[22] Filed: Aug. 1, 1997

[51] Int. Cl.⁶ G06F 17/30; G06F 15/00

[52] U.S. Cl. 709/229; 709/202; 709/203; 709/217; 707/1; 707/9; 707/10; 713/202

[58] Field of Search 395/609, 601, 395/610, 615, 187.01, 188.01; 709/229, 202, 203, 217; 707/1, 9, 10; 713/200, 201

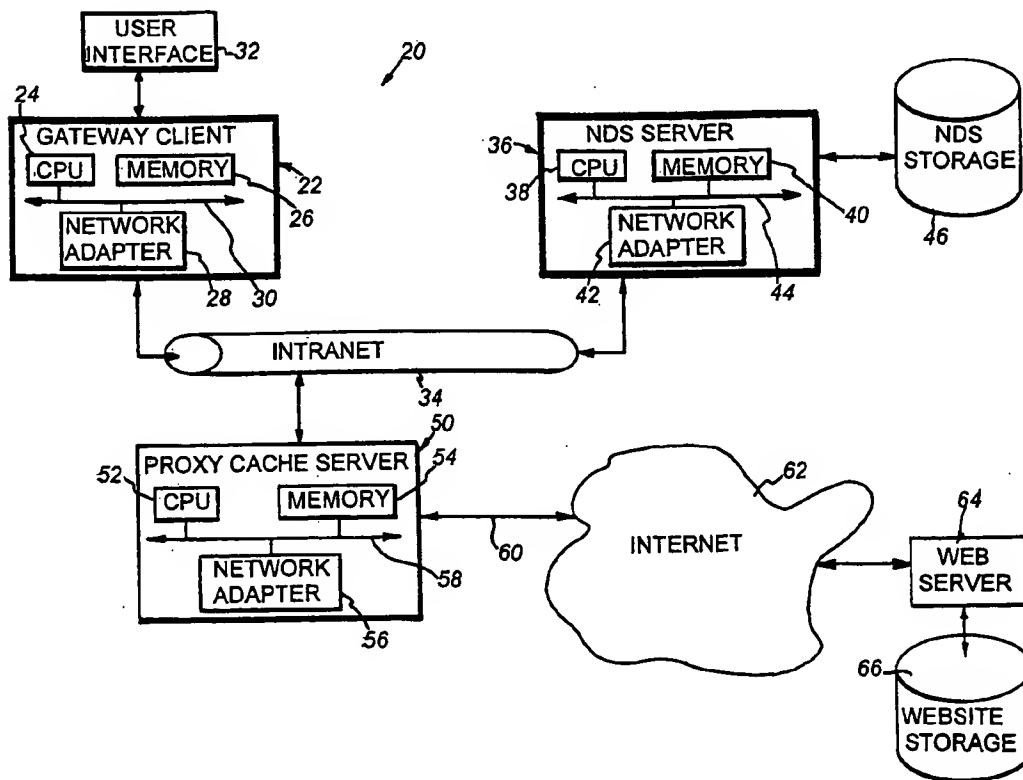
[56] References Cited

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5,594,921 1/1997 Pettus 710/11
5,678,041 10/1997 Baker et al. 395/609

A system and method for regulating access to a proxy cache server residing on an institutional intranet or local network provides a directory for storing user names that are appended to client requests for remote web site information. The proxy cache server reads the appended requests and either accepts or denies access to the requested information based upon predetermined access control guidelines relative to the specific user name. The access control guidelines can be stored on the directory, and down-loaded to the proxy cache server's memory as needed. The proxy cache server stores and retrieves requested site information via the Internet, but only retrieves and delivers requested site information to clients if authorization is approved.

17 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 5991810 A

L8: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Nov 23, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5991810 A

TITLE: User name authentication for gateway clients accessing a proxy cache server

Shapiro

Detailed Description Text (2):

FIG. 1 illustrates an architecture-level block diagram of a network having a proxy cache server according to this invention. The network 20 includes a plurality of gateway clients shown generally by the exemplary gateway client block 22. Each gateway client can comprise a stand-alone microcomputer having a Central Processing Unit (CPU) 24 a memory 26 and a network adapter 28 for communication, all linked by a bus 30. Each gateway client is linked with its own user interface 32 that allows data to be viewed and instructions to be transmitted. The user interface typically includes a keyboard, monitor and a screen-cursor manipulator, such as a mouse. The gateway client is linked to a local network or intranet 34. In this embodiment, it is contemplated that communication with the intranet is accomplished by transmitting and receiving data packets having header addresses provided in the IPX protocol available from Novell, Inc. of Provo, Utah. IP protocol can also be utilized. The intranet 34 is also linked with a Novell Directory Services (NDS) server 36, also commercially available from Novell, Inc. This server includes its own CPU 38, memory 40 and network adapter 42 linked by a bus 44. An associated data storage device such as a disk 46 is also linked to the server 36.

Current US Original Classification (1):

709/229

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):

709/202

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):

709/203

Current US Cross Reference Classification (6):

709/217

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference				Claims	KWIC	Draw D
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 5892905 A

L8: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Apr 6, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5892905 A

TITLE: Computer apparatus and method for providing a common user interface for software applications accessed via the world-wide web

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
709/202Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
709/229

CLAIMS:

3. The computer system of claim 1, further comprising an interface mechanism, the interface mechanism comprising a gateway mechanism for handling at least one variable, the gateway mechanism residing in the memory and being executed by the at least one CPU, the gateway mechanism comprising a universal common gateway interface for communicating between the plurality of web browsers and the software application without requiring reprogramming for the software application.

5. The computer system of claim 1, further comprising:

a security mechanism, the security mechanism residing in the memory and being executed by the at least one CPU, the security mechanism coupled to and providing an interface between the software application and the plurality of web browsers, the security mechanism receiving user input from the plurality of web browsers, the security mechanism retrieving authentication parameters for the software application corresponding to the received input;

an interface mechanism, the interface mechanism comprising a gateway mechanism for handling at least one variable, the gateway mechanism residing in the memory and being executed by the at least one CPU, the gateway mechanism comprising a universal common gateway interface for communicating between the plurality of web browsers and the software application without requiring reprogramming for the software application; and

a disconnect mechanism, the disconnect mechanism residing in the memory and being executed by the at least one CPU, the disconnect mechanism storing state data and a conversation identifier relating to each conversation between one of the plurality of web browsers and a software application process when the software application process is suspended such that the data can be retrieved when the software application process is resumed.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWIC	Draw D
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Documents

GATEWAY	15323
GATEWAYS	5089
CPU	132985
CPUS	10548
MEMORY	485617
MEMORIES	95393
MEMORYS	129
COMPRIS\$	0
COMPRIS	112
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COMPRISABLE	5
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